

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Tarnaveni Chemical Works	DATE DISTR.	4 June 1953
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1. The Tarnaveni Chemical Works (Uzinele Chimice Tarnaveni) comprises about 12 plants, all located within two kilometers of Tarnaveni railroad station on the Sovata-Blaj line. The works is under the Department of Basic Chemical Industries (Directia Industriei Chimice de Baza) of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, and employs approximately 2,000 persons, 30 to 35 per cent of whom are qualified technicians.
2. The Alumina plant of the Tarnaveni Chemical Works employs about 100 men and produces:
 - a. Aluminum oxide (AlO_3) and hydroxide ($AlOH_3$). These products, the output of which is three tons per day, go mainly to the Durabil Factory at Stalin (Brasov) which makes refractory bricks, that withstand a temperature of up to 1,400° C., for foundry furnaces.
 - b. Colloidal aluminum salts for use in printing processes. Output is one ton per day.
3. The plant uses the Seaille process, and has the following equipment:
 - a. A rotary cement furnace, of 1916 manufacture.
 - b. A stone grinding mill.
 - c. A tipping installation, for the Dorr process for the manufacture of sodium aluminate by the reaction of crude cement with sodium carbonate.
 - d. A solution separator for the cleaning of sodium aluminate from iron and dust impurities.
 - e. A filter press for the extraction of pure sodium aluminate.
 - f. A carbonator for the production of aluminum hydroxide.
 - g. Drying furnaces, for the production of aluminum oxide. The raw material used is bauxite from the Bihor district.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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4. The Carbid Feromangan plant employs about 200 men in three shifts. Its equipment consists mainly of two electric furnaces for the production of carbide and ferro-manganese, and the total output is 40 tons per day. In addition to metallic ores, crude chalk, charcoal and coal are used as raw materials.
5. The Chlor plant produces chlorine, by the Solvay method, from crude salt obtained in the Sovata district. The liquid chlorine, extracted as the original product, is used for the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, ammonium chloride and caustic soda.
6. In addition there are the following factories:
 - a. A factory for ceramic products.
 - b. A factory for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, by the chamber process.
 - c. A lead plant, with a Heereshof and a Pilz furnace.
 - d. An aluminum sulphate plant, producing pure aluminum sulphate free of iron impurities, from aluminum hydroxide and sulphuric acid.
 - e. The Bicromat plant, making chromium salts for the leather industry.
 - f. The Amoniak plant, producing ammonia.
 - g. A tile factory.
 - h. A brick factory.
 - i. A power station supplying 24,000 kw.

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